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9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
10	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
11	DIDE DIODETRI MIMETICO	`	MDI (C N. 12 12452 AID (MDD)
12	IN RE: INCRETIN MIMETICS PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION	}	MDL Case No.13md2452 AJB (MDD)
13			As to all related and member cases
14		}	ORDER CONCERNING CLAIMS OF PRIVILEGE AND PRIVILEGE LOGS
15		}	[Doc. No. 560]
16	This Order does not replace or amend the Protective Order in this litigation. To the		
17	extent any provision of this Order is or can be interpreted to be inconsistent with the		
18	terms of the Protective Order, the terms of the Protective Order shall govern. This Order		
19	is entered to set forth guidelines and protocols that shall govern: (1) the grounds upon		
20	which a party may assert either the attorney-client privilege or the work product doctrine		
21	and withhold and/or redact information on those bases; (2) the protocol that shall be		
22	followed regarding the preparation of privilege logs pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P.		
23	26(b)(5)(A)(i)-(ii); and (3) the method for resolving privilege disputes by and among		
24	Plaintiffs and Defendants.		
25	I. GOVERNING LAW		
26	A. Attorney-Client Privilege: Choice of Law		
27	The parties were unable to reach an agreement on the governing law for attorney-client		
28	privilege issues.		

B. The Work Product Doctrine: Choice of Law

Federal law governs the existence and scope of the work product doctrine in the federal courts, even where the basis of jurisdiction is diversity of citizenship under 28 U.S.C. § 1332. The Parties have agreed that claims to protection under the work product doctrine will be governed by federal law.

II. PROTOCOLS GOVERNING ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGE AND WORK PRODUCT DOCTRINE

The Parties have agreed to the following protocol governing the assertion of attorney-client privilege and work product doctrine in connection with their production of documents responsive to discovery propounded in this litigation. Privilege logs for productions served prior to January 1, 2014 need not be revised or updated to conform to the specifications in this Order.

A. Redactions Relating to Attorney-Client Privilege and Work Product Doctrine

A party shall redact only those portions of a document that are within the scope permitted by the attorney-client privilege and/or the work product doctrine. A document may be withheld in its entirety if the entire document is within the scope of the attorney-client privilege and/or work product doctrine.

When a document is redacted on the basis of privilege, an identifier will be provided on the page or in the load file, stating the basis for redaction to enable the other party to evaluate the applicability of the claimed privilege and/or work product protection. The Parties shall identify in a clear manner the legal personnel whose advice or solicitation thereof forms the basis for the claim of privilege and/or work product protection, to the extent it cannot be discerned from the portion of the document that was produced without redaction. Redacted documents otherwise do not need to be logged. Where a redaction is subsequently lifted by order of the Court or by agreement of the Parties (e.g., subject to a privilege challenge), the party claiming privilege shall provide a replacement document with the redaction removed and associate the document with the

original document in the manner provided by the relevant Order governing the production of electronically stored information.

B. Privilege Log

Every responsive document withheld from production based on a claim of privilege shall be reflected on a privilege log that complies with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(5)(A)(i)-(ii). Communications with outside counsel concerning matters relating to the defense of the litigation, including but not limited to fact investigation, document production, responding to discovery, and deposition preparation, that occurred after the first lawsuit was filed (whether in state or federal court) for each respective Defendant, concerning this litigation, are not required to be logged. All other communications with outside counsel are required to be logged. The Parties shall produce privilege logs in Excel format or a similar electronic format that allows text searching, sorting and organization of data. Consistent with Rule 26(b)(5)(A) and the Advisory Committee Comments thereto, a privilege log shall contain the following:

- 1. The document date;
- 2. The source of the document e.g., custodian/repository;
- 3. The identity of the person(s) who prepared the document. Where reasonably discernible and not already evident from a provided email address domain, this information should include the person's employer if the employer is not one of the named defendants or one of its legal entities;
- 4. The identity of any person(s) to whom the document was disseminated. Where reasonably discernible and not already evident from a provided email address domain, this information should include the person's employer if the employer is not one of the named defendants or one of its legal entities;
- 5. The subject/title of the document (if this information is not itself privileged);
- 6. The specific privilege or protection allegedly applicable to the document; and

- 7. A description of the document to include a statement identifying why the producing party believes the document to be privileged or protected sufficient to enable the other party to evaluate the applicability of the claimed privilege or protection. Where identifiable, the description shall identify in a clear manner the legal personnel whose advice or solicitation thereof forms the basis for the claim of privilege and/or work product protection. If the claimed privilege is held by an entity other than the defendant (including its corporate affiliates), the description will identify that entity. When a single document contains a chain of only privileged emails and each email was not disseminated to a third party or an employee outside the scope of the privilege, the producing party need log the information listed above in items 1-7 for only the most recent email in the document pursuant to the following:
- a) The producing party must provide the date range of the emails in the chain, if it spans over seven (7) days.
- b) If the information logged in items 5, 6 and 7 listed above of the privilege log for the most recent email is different for other emails in the chain, the information for the other emails shall also be logged in the privilege log.
- c) To the extent that any emails in the chain are responsive and non-privileged, without regard to whom the email was forwarded, the producing party must independently produce the document in redacted form with the non-privileged emails unredacted.

Each producing party will produce a complete and updated privilege log within 45 days of each production. Initial privilege logs will be due 45 days after entry of this Order. For good cause, a party shall have the right to request an expedited privilege log, but not sooner than 30 days after production, for certain custodians or document sources for purposes of deposition preparation. In addition, the Parties shall have the right to request an extension of the privilege log deadline. If the producing party objects to providing an expedited privilege log or the receiving party objects to providing an

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extension of time to prepare a privilege log, the Parties will meet and confer in good faith in an attempt to resolve the disagreement prior to seeking Court intervention. If the Parties cannot reach an agreement, the requesting party may seek relief from the Court. When a party locates or identifies previously unknown or unidentified responsive documents and withholds those documents from production based on a claim of privilege, the party must promptly supplement its privilege log under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(e)(1) to reflect those documents.

C. Inadvertent Disclosures

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and the Protective Order in this litigation, the inadvertent production of a privileged or work product protected document is not a waiver in the pending case or in any other federal or state proceeding. Inadvertent disclosures continue to be governed by the Protective Order, and nothing in this Order amends or supersedes the Protective Order in any respect. To the extent anything in this Order could be construed as inconsistent with the Protective Order's provisions regarding inadvertent disclosures, the Protective Order (and any order amending or superseding the Protective Order) governs.

Hon. Anthony J. Ba U.S. District Judge

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: August 14, 2014